A 30.72
N873r
#12

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
LIBRARY
DEC 1952

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

THE BEST EXTENSION MEETINGS ARE HELD RIGHT IN THE FIELD.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926
STATISTICAL REPORT, YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1926

DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

Office of Director

STATE COLLEGE STATION,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1927.

DR. EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS, *President,*
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith report of the operations of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, conducted by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, in coöperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, and crop year of 1926. I have the pleasure of reporting considerable progress made along all lines of field teaching during the past year. This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act.

Very respectfully,

I. O. SCHAUB,
Dean and Director.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	3
Staff of Workers	5
Administration	11
Changes in Staff	13
Printing and Distribution of Publications	14
Farm Demonstration	15
Home Demonstration	25
Club Work	37
Dairying	38
Swine	40
Poultry	41
Soil Improvement	42
Pastures	43
Tobacco	44
Entomology	44
Beekeeping	45
Horticulture	45
Plant Pathology	48
Engineering	49
Forestry	51
The Outlook	52
Financial Report	53

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

GOVERNOR ANGUS WILTON MCLEAN, *Ex Officio Chairman*
HON. A. T. ALLEN, *State Superintendent Public Instruction, Member Ex Officio*
DR. E. C. BROOKS, *President of the College*

A. T. BOWLER	Greensboro
JOHN W. CLARK	Franklinville
R. M. COX	Winston-Salem
J. F. DIGGS	Rockingham
A. M. DIXON	Gastonia
FRANK L. DUNLAP	Wadesboro
B. B. EVERETT	Palmyra
O. MAX GARDNER	Shelby
CHARLES W. HORNE	Clayton
T. L. JOHNSON	Lumberton
R. L. LAMBETH	Greensboro
G. L. LYERLY	Hickory
J. S. WATKINS	Virgilina, Va.
CLAUDE B. WILLIAMS	Elizabeth City
R. T. WILSON	Yanceyville
R. W. ALLEN	Wadesboro
J. L. BECTON	Wilmington
LESLIE M. BONEY	Wilmington
W. A. BULLOCK	Red Springs
JOHN W. CARROLL	Wallace
R. H. EDWARDS	Goldsboro
J. M. HORNER	Asheville
W. D. LAROQUE	Kinston
L. H. MANN	Washington
WILLIAM L. MANNING	Roanoke Rapids
RAYMOND MAXWELL	New Bern
CLAYTON MOORE	Williamston
HARRY L NETTLES	Biltmore, Rt. 1
MARK SQUIRES	Lenoir
I. B. TUCKER	Whiteville
J. A. BEST	Fremont
*R. W. CHRISTIAN	Manchester
F. H. COFFEY	Lenoir
A. J. DRAPER	Charlotte
H. P. GRIER, JR.,	Statesville
J. S. HARGETT	Trenton
J. W. HAYNES	Asheville
R. H. MERRITT	Raleigh
W. W. NEAL	Marion
D. REEVES NOLAND	Crabtree
CLARENCE POE	Raleigh
J. E. PORTER	Aurora
B. F. SHELTER	Speed
T. C. WHITAKER	Trenton
I. J. YOUNG	Henderson
DANIEL ALLEN	Raleigh
R. L. BERNHARDT	Salisbury
L. G. BERRY	Charlotte
PASCAL S. BOYD	Mooresville
D. M. BUCK	Bald Mountain
H. K. BURGWYN	Jackson
J. M. GAMEWELL	Lexington
CHARLES W. GOLD	Greensboro
MAURICE HENDRICK	Cliffside
ROBERT N. PAGE	Aberdeen
J. E. RAMSEY	Salisbury
J. H. SAUNDERS	Kinston
T. T. THORNE	Rocky Mount
J. R. TURNAGE	Ayden
WILLIAM H. WOOLARD	Greenville

STAFF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVCE

ADMINISTRATION

E. C. BROOKS	President of the College
I. O. SCHAUB	Dean and Director
JAMES M. GRAY	Assistant Director and State Agent
MRS JANE S. MCKIMMON	Assistant Director and State Agent
A. F. BOWEN	Treasurer
H. C. EVANS	Auditor
MRS. L. B. JUDD	Secretary to the Director
MISS DAISY THOMPSON	Clerk

PUBLICATIONS

F. H. JETER	Editor
A. O. ALFORD	Assistant Editor
MRS. JEANIE S. WHITENER	Editorial Clerk

AGRONOMY

E. C. BLAIR	Extension Agronomist
E. Y. FLOYD	Tobacco Specialist
E. J. KIRBY	Pasture Specialist

*Deceased.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. A. AREY ..... Dairy Extension Specialist
A. C. KIMREY ..... Assistant in Dairy Extension
W. L. CLEVENGER ..... Assistant in Dairy Extension
F. R. FARNHAM ..... Assistant in Dairy Extension
W. W. SHAY ..... Swine Extension Specialist
W. V. HAYS ..... Assistant in Swine Extension
A. G. OLIVER ..... Poultry Extension Specialist
C. F. PARRISH ..... Assistant in Poultry Extension
H. L. WILSON ..... Assistant in Dairy Extension

CLUB WORK

L. R. HARRILL ..... State Club Leader

ENTOMOLOGY

C. H. BRANNON ..... Extension Entomologist
C. L. SAMS ..... Bookkeeping Specialist

HORTICULTURE

H. B. NISWONGER ..... Extension Horticulturist
E. B. MORROW ..... Extension Horticulturist

PLANT DISEASES

G. W. FANT ..... Extension Plant Pathologist

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

H. H. GORDON ..... Agricultural Engineer
A. T. HOLMAN, Jr. ..... Agricultural Engineer

FARM FORESTRY

R. W. GRAEBER ..... Extension Forester

FARM DEMONSTRATION

JAMES M. GRAY ..... State Agent, Farm Demonstration Work
C. R. HUDSON ..... State Agent, Negro Work
J. W. GOODMAN ..... District Agent, Mountain District
E. S. MILLSAPS ..... District Agent, Piedmont District
O. F. MCCRARY ..... District Agent, Central District
B. TROY FERGUSON ..... District Agent, Northeastern District
E. W. GAITHER ..... District Agent, Southeastern District

COUNTY AGENTS

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Alexander	W. KERR SCOTT	Haw River
Alamance	D. H. OSBORNE	Taylorsville
Anson	J. W. CAMERON	Polkton
Ashe	E. C. TURNER, JR.	Jefferson
Avery	C. B. BAIRD	Newland
Beaufort	E. P. WELCH	Washington
Bertie	B. E. GRANT	Windsor
Bladen	J. R. POWELL	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	J. E. DODSON	Supply
Buncombe	L. D. THRASH	Asheville
	J. R. BROWN, Assistant	
Burke	R. L. SLOAN	Morganton
Cabarrus	R. D. GOODMAN	Concord
Caldwell	P. M. HENDRICKS	Lenoir
Carteret	HUGH OVERSTREET	Beaufort
Catawba	J. W. HENDRICKS	Newton
Chatham	N. C. SHIVER	Pittsboro
Cherokee	R. W. GRAY	Murphy
Chowan	N. K. ROWELL	Edenton

County	*Agent*	*Address*
Clay	JOHN V. ARRENDALE	Hayesville
Cleveland	ALVIN HARDIN	Shelby
Columbus	J. P. QUINERLY	Whiteville
Cumberland	N. B. STEVENS	Fayetteville
Craven	C. B. FARIS	New Bern
Davidson	C. A. SHEFFIELD	Lexington
Davie	GEO. EVANS	Mocksville
Duplin	L. L. MCLENDON	Kenansville
Durham	W. I. SMITH	Durham
Edgecombe	ZENO MOORE	Whitakers
Forsyth	R. W. POU	Winston-Salem
Franklin	S. E. WILSON	Louisburg
Gaston	L. B. ALTMAN	Gastonia
Granville	J. H. BLACKWELL	Oxford
Guilford	J. I. WAGONER	Greensboro
Halifax	C. E. LITTLEJOHN	Scotland Neck
	W. O. DAVIS	Weldon
Henderson	O. B. JONES	Hendersonville
Hertford	C. A. ROSE	Winton
Hoke	L. B. BRANDON	Raeford
Iredell	A. R. MORROW	Statesville
Jackson	C. W. TILSON	Sylva
Jones	J. T. MONROE	Trenton
Lee	E. O. MCMAHAN	Sanford
Lenoir	C. M. BRICKHOUSE	Kinston
Lincoln	J. G. MORRISON	Lincolnton
McDowell	W. L. SMARR	Marion
Macon	A. L. HARRIS	Franklin
Madison	EARLE BRINTNALL	Marshall
Martin	T. B. BRANDON	Williamston
Mecklenburg	KOPE ELIAS	Charlotte
Montgomery	O. R. CARRITHERS	Troy
Moore	E. H. GARRISON, JR.	Carthage
New Hanover	J. P. HERRING	Wilmington
Northampton	E. P. GULLEDGE	Jackson
Onslow	J. D. BRANDON	Jacksonville
Pamlico	R. W. GALPHIN	Bayboro
Pasquotank	G. W. FALLS	Elizabeth City
Pender	W. H. ROBBINS	Burgaw
Perquimans	L. W. ANDERSON	Hertford
Person	H. K. SANDERS	Roxboro
Pitt	E. F. ARNOLD	Greenville
Polk	J. W. ARTZ	Columbus
Randolph	EWING S. MILLSAPS	Asheboro
Richmond	J. L. DOVE	Rockingham
Robeson	O. O. DUKES	Lumberton
Rockingham	F. S. WALKER	Reidsville
Rowan	W. G. YEAGER	Salisbury
Rutherford	F. E. PATTON	Rutherfordton
Scotland	S. E. EVANS	Laurinburg
Stanly	O. H. PHILLIPS	Albemarle
Surry	H. E. WHITE	Dobson
Swain	W. R. ANDERSON	Bryson City
Transylvania	LEWIS A. AMMON	Brevard
Union	T. J. W. BROOME	Monroe
Vance	J. C. ANTHONY	Henderson
Wake	J. C. ANDERSON	Raleigh
Washington	R. E. DUNNING	Plymouth
Wayne	A. K. ROBERTSON	Goldsboro
Wilkes	A. G. HENDREN	Wilkesboro

NEGRO AGENTS

L. E. HALL, *District Agent* ..... Berry O'Kelly Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

LOCAL AGENTS

Z. H. HYMAN, Warrenton ..... Warren County
W. D. BROWN, Winton ..... Hertford County
S. T. BROOKS, Lumberton ..... Robeson County
OLIVER CARTER, Parmele ..... Parts of Pitt, Edgecome and Martin counties
J. D. CARLTON, Salisbury ..... Rowan County
J. A. COLSON, Ansonville ..... Anson County
D. D. DUPREE, Farmville ..... Pitt County
G. W. HERRING, Clinton ..... Sampson County
J. C. HUBBARD, Windsor ..... Bertie County
J. W. JEFFRIES, Mebane ..... Alamance County
R. J. JOHNSON, Enfield ..... Halifax County
E. C. LACKEY, Statesville ..... Iredell County
J. W. MITCHELL, 253 Park St., Elizabeth City ..... Pasquotank County
L. H. ROBERTS, Raleigh ..... Wake County
I. D. L. TORRENCE, Charlotte ..... Mecklenburg County
H. E. WEBB, Greensboro ..... Guilford County
A. D. HERRING, Dunn ..... Harnett County
MCKAY MCNEILL, Smithfield ..... Johnson County
E. F. COLSON, Kenansville ..... Duplin County

HOME DEMONSTRATION

MRS. JANE S. MCKIMMON ..... State Agent, Home Demonstration Work
MISS MAUDE E. WALLACE ..... Assistant State Agent
MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH ..... District Agent, Eastern District
MRS. CORNELIA C. MORRIS ..... District Agent, Central District
MISS MARTHA CREIGHTON ..... District Agent, Piedmont and Mountain Districts
MISS PAULINE SMITH ..... Tidewater District
MISS HELEN ESTABROOK ..... Clothing and Household Furnishing Specialist
MISS MARY E. THOMAS ..... State Nutrition Specialist

HOME AGENTS

Alamance	MISS MARJORIE HOLMES	Graham
Anson	MRS. ROSALIND REDFEARN	Wadesboro
Beaufort	MISS VIOLET ALEXANDER	Washington
Bladen	MRS. LILLIE L. HESTER	Elizabethtown
Buncombe	MISS M. ADNA EDWARDS	Asheville
Cabarrus	MISS OPHELIA BARKER	Concord
Caldwell	MISS MATTIE LEE COOLEY	Lenoir
Carteret	MISS EDITH POWELL	Beaufort
Catawba	MISS ANNA C. ROWE	Newton
Chowan	MISS MARY BRANDLY	Edenton
Cleveland	MRS. IRMA WALLACE	Shelby
Columbus	MISS EMILINE CLEVELAND	Whiteville
Craven	MISS CORNELIA SIMPSON	New Bern
Cumberland	MISS ELIZABETH GAINEY	Fayetteville
Currituck	MISS RACHEL EVERETT	Currituck
Davidson	MISS ELIZABETH CORNELIUS	Lexington
Duplin	MISS RUTH V. EBORN	Kenansville
Durham	MRS. OCTAVIA EVANS	Durham
Edgecombe	MISS VIRGINIA WATSON	Tarboro
Forsyth	MISS ALICE MCQUEEN	Winston-Salem
Franklin	MISS DAISY CALDWELL	Louisburg
Gaston	MISS MARGARETT THOMPSON	Gastonia
Guilford	MISS ADDIE HOUSTON	Greensboro
Halifax	MISS HAZEL ERVIN	Roanoke Rapids
Hertford	MISS MYRTLE SWINDELL	Winton
Iredell	MRS. VIRGINIA C. PARROTT	Statesville
Johnston	MISS MINNIE L. GARRISON	Smithfield

Mecklenburg	Miss	Delano Wilson	Charlotte
Nash	Mrs.	Effie Gordon	Nashville
Martin	Miss	Anna Trentham	Williamston
New Hanover	Miss	Anne B. Horne	Wilmington
Northampton	Miss	Lois Rainwater	Jackson
Pasquotank	Miss	Edna Evans	Elizabeth City
Pender	Miss	Nora Miller	Burgaw
Perquimans	Miss	Helen Gaither	Hertford
Pitt	Miss	Bertha Ferguson	Greenville
Polk	Miss	Florence Cox	Columbus
Richmond	Mrs.	Anna Lea Harris	Rockingham
Robeson	Miss	Flora Lee Carl	Lumberton
Rockingham	Miss	Myrtie Keller	Reidsville
Rowan	Miss	Gertrude Trimble	Salisbury
Rutherford	Miss	Laura Howard	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Mrs.	Stella R. Cusick	Clinton
Scotland	Miss	Katherine Millsaps	Laurinburg
Stanly	Miss	Elizabeth Bridge	Albemarle
Transylvania	Miss	Ada Walker	Brevard
Vance	Mrs.	Hattie F. Plummer	Middleburg
Wake	Mrs.	Maude McInnes	Raleigh
Washington	Miss	Emma Moorhead	Plymouth
Wayne	Miss	Ruby Feikert	Goldsboro

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

District Agent			
Columbus	Miss	Sarah Williams	Vineland
Alamance	Mrs.	Carrie Spaulding Wilson	Graham
Guilford	Miss	Annie Murray	Greensboro
Robeson	Mrs.	Lillian M. Debnam	Lumberton
Wake	Mrs.	Lucy James	Raleigh
Wayne	Miss	Emma McDougald	Goldsboro

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926

STATISTICAL REPORT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

Ending November 30, 1926

Being the Twentieth Year of Extension Work in the State

The year 1926 saw a revival of interest in agriculture in North Carolina Business and financial conditions were good at the beginning of the year and there was apparently more concern about better farming than in a number of previous years. Farmers made their plans in a large way, began their crops with optimism and seemingly gave more attention to their farming operations. At the outset, a warning was sounded by the Agricultural Extension Service against any great increase in the production of cotton. This warning was based on the agricultural outlook for the year as issued by the Department of Agricultural Economics and by the United States Department of Agriculture. Information on the market outlook for the principal crops in North Carolina was prepared and distributed broadcast, and farmers were warned not to expand their cotton acreage. However, seasonal conditions were good throughout the year and tremendous yields of all crops were harvested. The result was, especially with cotton, low prices and tremendous losses. A general survey of crop conditions in the State shows that while the year was very dry, especially in Piedmont and Eastern Carolina, it was not too dry for good crop yields. The mountain section had one of its best crop years. The State harvested $327,680,000 worth of crops and ranked sixth in the United States in value of all crops, tobacco bringing in the largest income.

Extension work never occupied a stronger position. Interruptions caused by the transfer of all educational work in agriculture to the college during 1925 had passed away. The work was well organized during 1926 and was marked by more intense efforts, enthusiasm and interest on the part of the extension workers. This same spirit seemingly pervaded the farmers because there was greater attendance at the State Farmers Convention, more interest in club short courses and encampments, a revival of farm tours and a greater spirit of coöperation existing between the farmers and the extension workers than had been noticed before.

Especially commendable was the fine morale prevailing among the extension workers themselves. It may be said now that the extension organi-

Breakfast Guests. 1. Cates, a group of hog callers, and guests of the College at the annual Farmers' Convention.

zation in North Carolina is probably better manned, better equipped, and its services more in demand than in past years. No longer does any extension worker have to hunt for a place to engage in his activities. The farmers of the State seem to know that the extension service is ready to serve and the question for the worker to solve is how to find time to meet the many demands which confront him. He is answering this question through a better planning of his work, through a better organization of coöperating farmers and community leaders, and through a better distribution of his time with the various projects undertaken.

As in the past, the Extension Service has coöperated with the various other organizations seeking to work among farmers of North Carolina. Especially cordial have been relations with the State Department of Agriculture, civic clubs, the press, both newspapers and agricultural papers, chambers of commerce, railway development organizations, and vocational schools. The progress made in working with the agricultural committee of the State Bankers Association was another of the progressive steps taken during 1926. The bankers have come to realize that the program of work adopted by the extension service will, in the long run, be the program that will build better prosperity on the farms of North Carolina. They have in more ways than one shown their appreciation of this program and have endeavored by various means to coöperate in building it.

In passing, one is impressed by the fact that the extension workers never occupied a stronger position, that the spirit of the organization was never better and the influence being exerted was never greater. The year 1926 was a year of accomplishment. During that year definite, concrete results were secured. Every effort was made to count, there was little lost motion and, in so far as funds were available, the farmers of North Carolina were rendered a complete service.

CHANGES IN STAFF

There was no change in the administration of agricultural extension work during the year. Changes incidental to the transfer of all activities to the State College had been completed by the beginning of the year. Not all of the workers had moved their offices until later in the year, but the transfer of authority had been definitely made and there was no disturbing factor with which to contend. The administration staff remained intact and there were only two changes in specialists.

W. H. Rankin resigned as cotton extension specialist to enter commercial work and the position was left unfilled.

W. Bruce Mabee resigned as extension entomologist to return to his home state of Montana, and his associate, C. H. Brannon, was placed in this position.

L. R. Harrill was appointed club leader and Miss Mary E. Thomas was secured as nutrition specialist. Miss Maude E. Wallace, assistant state home demonstration agent, who had been on leave of absence since January 1, returned to the College on November 1.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Division of Publications is charged with handling the news service and with editing and publishing the circulars, bulletins and reports. Five definite projects in news service work were conducted. The service to the weekly papers possibly received as much attention as any other project and a total of 267 articles were released to the weekly papers last year. It is estimated that 70 per cent of all the articles supplied were used.

A news service to the daily papers was carried on through the Associated Press, the Association of Afternoon Dailies and directly. Ninety-two special news articles were distributed through the Associated Press last year. In addition 596 short articles taken from the reports of the farm and home agents were also distributed. A check shows that 82 per cent of the daily newspapers published in the State used this material. News material supplied directly to the papers was used largely on the farm pages. During the year, there was an increase in the number of papers putting on farm pages and the division was severely taxed in order to supply material as requested.

The agricultural papers were given copies of the news material going to the weekly papers and additional feature articles whenever available. The *Progressive Farmer* of Raleigh was supplied a column of news material each week, while the *Southern Planter* of Richmond was supplied an article each month.

Feature articles were prepared and supplied to Sunday papers and other issues on request. In addition, the Division syndicated articles signed by the various workers of the Extension staff.

Twelve issues of *Extension Farm News* were printed and distributed. A total of 97,200 copies were mailed during the year. This publication was awarded third place among the extension news publications of the country at the annual meeting of the Association of College Editors.

With photographs, approximately 350 rolls of films were developed and printed. A copy of each photograph was filed for publicity purposes or for the use of the extension specialists.

In service work, the Division multigraphed or mimeographed 828,504 pieces of circular material. Of this amount 758,806 pieces were mailed from the editor's office. The Division also multigraphed a large amount of the letterheads used by all the Extension workers. The records show that 668,754 such letterheads were prepared. The total of all mailings handled by the Division during the year amounted to 1,970,115 separate pieces.

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1925, and closing June 30, 1926, fifteen extension circulars with a total edition of 140,500 copies were edited and printed. Approximately 100,000 of these circulars were distributed largely through the county home and farm agents and on individual request. These publications are as follows:

Serial No.	*Title*	*No. Issued*
152	Vegetable Planting Guide for Western N. C.	5,000
153	Control Methods for Peach Insects	5,000
70 (Reprint)	Composition and Fertilizing Value of Farm Crops	2,500

154		Common Diseases of Poultry	20,000
101	(Reprint)	Spray Calendar for Apples	3,000
155		Natural and Artificial Incubation	15,000
156		How to Cull the Poultry Flocks	15,000
157		Preliminary Agricultural Program for Western North Carolina	7,500
158		Feeding for Egg Production and Fattenings Fowls	15,000
159		Profits from Hogging Down Corn	5,000
122	(Reprint)	Farm and Home Garden Manual	10,000
160		Parasites of Poultry	15,000
26	(Reprint)	Judging Beef Cattle	2,500
159	(Reprint)	Profits from Hogging Down Corn	10,000
161		North Carolina Poultry Houses	10,000
		Total	140,500

Seven extension folders in an edition of 47,000 copies were printed and distributed as follows:

4		List of Available Publications	1,000
18		Fertilizer Recommendations for North Carolina Soils	10,000
19		Corn-Fed Profits	5,000
20		Boll Weevil Poisoning Recommendations for 1926	5,000
19	(Reprint)	Corn-Fed Profits	20,000
21		Measuring the Timber Crop	3,000
22		The Mexican Bean Beetle	3,000
		Total	47,000

In addition, one thousand copies of the Eleventh Annual Report were prepared and distributed.

FARM DEMONSTRATION

Assistant Director. Seventy-eight of the one hundred counties in North Carolina now have county agents. Buncombe County has an assistant agent and Halifax County has two agents, each with his own territory. This is a gain of four counties during the year. A number of other counties are waiting until county funds can be duplicated by State funds, when they have requested that an agent be appointed. Considering the economic condition of the farmers of North Carolina, this is a remarkable record and very complimentary to the work of the county agents.

There have been several changes in the personnel of workers. In the mountain district, S. R. Wallis resigned as assistant county agent in Buncombe and was succeeded by J. R. Brown. In the Piedmont district, D. W. M. Roberts resigned to enter private business and was succeeded by P. M. Hendricks. In the Central District, W. I. Smith was made county agent for Durham County; Cole Savage was transferred from Franklin to Harnett to succeed H. A. Edge, and A. H. Harris, in turn, was appointed to succeed Mr. Savage. Oliver R. Carrithers succeeded A. R. Morrow in Montgomery County; Mr. Morrow was transferred to Iredell in 1925. E. H. Garrison was appointed county agent in Moore County. In the northeastern district, R. E. Dunning was appointed county agent in Hyde County; L W. Anderson was appointed county agent in Perquimans County. In the southeastern district, J. T. Lazar resigned as county agent in Columbus County to accept the

position of district agent in South Carolina. He was succeeded by J. P. Quinerly. W. R. Shearin resigned as assistant agent in Craven County.

The better organization of county agent work made excellent progress during the year. It was found that the plans of work adopted were more nearly suited to the needs of the county and were more nearly carried out. Seventy-one counties with 1,072 communities carried out definite programs of work. One of the leading efforts made last year by the county agents was the encouragement given to the production of food and feed crops. Especially noteworthy was the effort made to increase the production of corn for feeding to hogs. Success attended these efforts as shown by the fact that many small farmers came through the cotton depression without real difficulty. More farmers did definite work in feeding hogs than in the five years previous.

Nearly every county agent has the assistance of a representative group of farmers serving as a Board of Agriculture.

The county agents assisted last year at 38 white county fairs, 188 white community fairs, 6 negro county fairs; and 36 negro community fairs. The home and farm agents helped to organize and judge at the community fairs and specialists were used, in addition, at county fairs.

The distribution of pyrotol, which comes under the direction of the Assistant Director, grew in importance, 778,150 pounds being distributed.

Club work with boys also being under the active direction of the Assistant Director, made progress. With the appointment of L. R. Harrill as club leader, special activity was begun in a small group of counties to be used as a demonstration. The county agents themselves were sympathetic towards club work last year and enrollment practically doubled.

Mountain District. Extension work in the mountain district was strictly a coöperative affair in 1926. In each county, there was a plan of work arranged jointly by the farm agent and the people. In addition, the county

agents and representative farmers from all parts of Western North Carolina met in Asheville at the close of 1925 to outline a program of work to last for several years.

There has been a tremendous increase in the attention given to livestock in this district as well as a corresponding increase in the crops grown to feed livestock. The county agents have given most of their attention to those crops which will bring in money to the farmers. The great problem is not to get these people to grow something to eat but to suggest ways by which they can make more money from their farms.

During the year 1926, there were 3,076 demonstrations completed by farmers with 12,389 practices adopted. In the previous year, only 1,478 demonstrations were completed with 9,515 practices adopted. The cost per demonstration and the cost per practice adopted was also materially decreased due to increased efficiency on the part of the farmer and the county agent who worked with him.

The counties of this territory are contributing $21,860 for the support of county agent work. The entire cost of extension work in the mountain territory including office rent, specialist and supervisory help, amounts to $65,087. The amount contributed by the counties has been constant throughout the year.

It is felt that the program adopted by the mountain counties has now been tried out and has proven its worth. Improvements along all lines of agriculure are noticed as well as increased attention from the people.

Piedmont District. Extension work was conducted in 18 of the 21 counties of the Piedmont district last year. Indications are that the sentiment for the work in this district is stronger than ever before. The county agents are recognized by the general public and their work as a rule is regarded with favor. While there is much general complaint against high taxes and efforts are being made to reduce these, the sentiment for extension work is so strong that there was no move to discontinue this work in any of the Piedmont counties. Throughout this entire section, the county agent is being looked upon as a real agricultural leader and the farmers become more and more dependent upon him for accurate advice about their various problems.

One of the services seemingly most appreciated has been the coöperative marketing of poultry, but this is not the only use to which the agent is put, as shown by the fact that in this territory alone the agents held 58,066 conferences as compared to only 50,000 last year. The counties of this district are contributing $28,130 for the support of extension work.

During the year the agents conducted 1,573 method demonstration meetings, where they gave 2,366 demonstrations. They also held 397 result demonstration meetings with 8,150 such demonstrations either started or under way. Of these, 6,220 demonstrations were completed. Especially important was the work with livestock in that 243 pure bred sires and 126 pure bred females were brought into the district. To give this further value, 177 scrub males were discarded. The increased interest in poultry has been remarkable as in this district alone last year, 289 modern poultry houses were built by farmers.

As in the past, the agents of this district have given more attention to soil building than probably any other project. Many thousands of acres of farm lands are now growing leguminous crops and many tons of limestone have been purchased by farmers so that the soils might produce better crops. Crop yields in the piedmont section are increasing and much of this is due to something besides commercial fertilizer.

There is little attention to beef cattle growing. A number of farmers bought one or more carloads of cattle and fed them through the winter for the sake of the manure.

Work with hogs in the Piedmont has not been as widespread as in other sections of the State. However, 23 feeding demonstrations were conducted where 304 hogs were fed at a profit of $2,663.59. Forty demonstrations were incomplete at the time of the report. Davidson County is giving

The County Agents of the Piedmont District visited Washington on a cross country tour.

more attention to this work than any other. There is a growing interest in the feeding of ton litters, and it appears that the Piedmont farmer is more concerned about the ton litter work than in general hog feeding. One Catawba County farmer fed out eight pigs which weighed only 376 pounds at the beginning. After feeding for 124 days, they gained 2,138 pounds or had made a total weight of 2,514 pounds during the six months.

Each county in the Piedmont district gives attention to dairying. While not many of the farmers are engaged in this business on a large scale, hundreds of them keep from four to five and even 15 to 20 animals and supply milk to the local markets or cream to creameries. There is a market for all surplus milk produced in the territory and the district took a hearty part in the better sires campaign put on by the dairy extension workers. During

the campaign, the county agents placed 170 registered bulls and discarded 81 scrubs.

Farmers of the district have become convinced that pure bred poultry pays better than the old mongrel type and they are also realizing that some money can be made from poultry as a side line. County agents have hammered on the value of better breeding, feeding, care and culling of the farm flocks. Demonstrations have proven that these practices are worth while and there is a continuing interest in the growing of poultry. Many farmers are now operating small incubators, while others are depending on commercial hatcheries for their chicks. One lady who installed a 12,000-egg capacity machine last year, was so swamped with business in the spring of 1926 that she bought a new incubator of 47,000-egg capacity and still cannot keep up with the demand.

Practically all of the counties have a County Board of Agriculture composed of representative citizens and these are helpful in carrying out campaigns of different kinds. Many of the counties have poultry associations and others have small marketing organizations for the sale of farm commodities or for the purpose of seed, fertilizers and other things. The dairyman's association of Gaston County is one of the most efficient of these. The Wilkes County Fruit Growers Association and the Mount Airy Fruit Growers are two organizations which are most helpful in promoting better care of orchards and improving the quality of apples.

Central District. County Agent work in the central district has never been on as firm a basis as in 1926. Thirteen counties in the district have agents with an average of $1,214.12 appropriated by each county for its share of the expense.

As in the past, the growing of legumes for soil improvements is one of the leading projects. The acreage planted to vetch and oats is gradually increasing. The growing of soybeans is also increasing with the Laredo bean being most popular. Agents in nine counties helped their farmers to secure over 18,000 bushels of soybeans for seed last year. Most of these beans were placed in counties where the dairy industry is beginning to improve. More than 6,000 bushels of Japan Clover or Lespedeza seed was placed by the agents. Reports from 16 agents state that 374 farmers plowed under green cover crops for the first time on 2,137 acres.

There was also an increase in the amount of dolomitic limestone used. Sixteen agents aided farmers to secure 2,750 tons in the district. It was found that the use of magnesium limestone would aid in the control of winter killing of peach trees in the Sandhills, and a number of growers began this practice for the first time.

There was a noticeable effort to improve existing varieties of corn and much good seed was distributed.

The outstanding work in improving cotton was done by County Agent S. E. Evans of Laurinburg who helped his farmers to secure 5,436 bushels of Cleveland seed and 1,414 bushels of Dixie Triumph seed, this latter being a wilt-resistant variety. A demonstration by County Agent L. B. Brandon showed that cotton seed one year from the breeder yielded 64 pounds more of lint cotton per each 1,400 pounds of seed cotton than did the strain which was four years from the breeder.

There was a great increase in effort to control plant diseases, Five agents reported that 142 farmers treated tobacco seed for the first time.

The increase in the growth of barley was noticeable as well as the attention to more hay and forage crops. Pastures did not turn out so well due to the dry weather.

In animal husbandry, 72 pure bred dairy bulls and 159 cows were placed during the year. The feeding of better balanced rations for dairy cattle was also on the increase. Eleven new milk routes were established in Union County, six in Wake County and one in Chatham. A cow-testing association was organized in Durham and Wake counties, and bovine tuberculosis eradication was completed in every county except Chatham.

There was a renewed interest in hog growing and feeding. Forty pure bred males and 69 females were placed with farmers and nine carloads of hogs were shipped.

Craven County shipped the first solid train of demonstration fed hogs in April, 1926.

Poultry was one of the most popular projects for the whole district. New brooders were secured by many farmers, better feeding methods were begun, more incubators purchased, and new poultry and brooder houses built.

The agents assisted their farmers in buying and selling much farm produce. It was estimated that farmers saved $43,122 on products bought coöperatively and secured a profit of $16,963 on products sold. The agents assisted at eight community fairs. The records show that 402 club members were enrolled and 261 reported.

One of the interesting farm tours put on last year was that made by 80 farmers from Franklin, Vance and Wake counties who made a tour through the Valley of Virginia and returned by Washington. A number of farm tours were conducted about over the different counties.

Northeastern District. On January 1, Nash and Wilson counties were transferred from the southeastern district to the northeastern and Greene county was transferred from the northeastern to the southeastern district. In this way, the two districts were given better geographical shape. Thirteen

counties of the twenty in this section have agents. Halifax maintains two. The average salary for the district is $2,871 with an additional $500 for travel making the total expenses for the district amount to $47,194. This district is located in the tidewater and coastal plain sections, giving it a wide range of soil types and a great variety of crops. Each of the counties has a county board of agriculture which is functioning with a satisfactory degree of efficiency. Some of these boards have been organized for a number of years and the agents say that they would not attempt to work without their aid.

The principal crops of this section are corn, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, truck crops and some fruit. Attention has been given to the production of swine and poultry. The records show that forty carloads of hogs were fed under the direction of the agents and were shipped coöperatively. A number of carloads of poultry and a few cars of eggs were also shipped. A survey of the district shows that the farmers of this section are in fair condition though the prices of all crops except swine and poultry have been low.

Drainage and transportation continue to be the two greatest problems in the coastal counties. Further up into the plain region the two great problems are the one-crop system and the absentee landlord. The one-crop system, however, is being improved. As usual, the agents are devoting special attention to soil building and there is an increased acreage being planted to soybeans, vetch and clover. The greatest need of this section is more livestock. Livestock has been left out by farmers in the past due to the ravages of hog cholrea and cattle tick and the large percentage of tenancy. Since some of these difficulties have been removed, the livestock industry is growing, especially swine production. The family cow is also beginning to find her place on the farm and poultry is gaining in popularity. Tenants as well as landlords are responding to the work of the agents and are learning that farming is a business as well as a means of living.

Pasquotank County in this district was selected as a demonstration in organized club work and effective results were secured there during the year. Club work is continuing to grow in popularity and indications are that it will spread in the coming years.

The agents of this district made 7,329 visits to farms last year. They wrote 16,397 letters and they held 43 meetings at demonstrations where 614 farmers were in attendance. At the 198 miscellaneous meetings, 34,868 persons were present. Excellent results were secured in terracing and tile drainage demonstrations.

Southeastern District. Extension work had one of its best years in the Southeastern district during 1926. As appears to be true of the entire State there is a better understanding among farmers and business men as to the duties of county agents and there is a noticeable improvement in the spirit of coöperation between all classes. The personnel of agents in the district is of a high class. The men are earnest, energetic and well informed. This inspires confidence in their work.

It is easier now for an agent to get organized coöperation than ever before. Each worker either has an organized county board of agriculture to assist him in his county or he has a group of farmers who function in this manner.

There seems to be a tendency towards farm management by many farmers which has developed from the continued efforts of the agents with a few demonstrators who have put on one demonstration after another until the grower has made a complete change in his farming program. In most instances, such farms have increased their incomes as a result of the rearrangement.

In this district, there are well-defined cotton counties, tobacco counties, and diversified counties. In the cotton counties, there is little tendency towards diversification. Where cotton and tobacco is grown on nearly every farm, however, there is a tendency towards better diversification and in the third group there is a marked tendency towards growing more feed and the production of hogs, cattle and poultry.

In this third group of counties, the boll weevil did considerable damage in 1923 and 1924 and cotton was either abandoned or reduced. As a result many tenants left the farms and in some others the landowner himself gave up his place. The farmers are just now beginning to settle down and adjust themselves to new conditions, and the county agents have been busy answering calls for help to introduce new crops, readjust old crops, to aid in the production of home supplies, to add farm machinery and to begin better practices with livestock.

There is an unusual interest in dairy cattle since the eradication of the cattle tick and the introduction of the stock law.

Last year, eleven distinct goals were set up for this district. The first was with reference to the County Board of Agriculture. This goal was reached last year. Second, was the formal adoption of a long-time program of work; this has not yet been done in each county but informal plans have been made and adopted by many farmers. The third goal had to do with the development of a livestock program; as a result of this, 91 pure bred dairy bulls have been introduced and twelve pure bred beef bulls were placed. Fourth, there has been an unprecedented increase in commercial hog production; each county in the district shipped at least one car of hogs and some shipped as many as $36,000 worth. The total value of these shipments for the year will exceed $158,000. In addition to this, a great many hogs were sold on local markets. Fifth, the pasture acreage has been increased 50 per cent in spite of scarcity of seed. Sixth, truck marketing associations have been organized. While the Wilmington organization is in bad shape, the branches in Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen counties are in good shape. The Brunswick Sweet Potato Association, the Mount Olive Association and the Pamlico Potato Association came through the unfavorable season stronger than ever. Some new organizations were formed during the year. Seventh, the agents have done excellent work in helping farmers to secure adequate credit either through the intermediate credit banks or through regular banking channels. Eighth, the utilization of idle land has received attention and progress was made in Bladen, Onslow, and Jones counties. Pastures and livestock were suggested as means for making idle land pay. Ninth, soil improvement has been advocated by every county agent and some of the agents have remarkable figures as a result. Tenth, the live-at-home program was pushed and will be continued this

year. Eleventh, more club work has been done than in previous years and the agents now have a better understanding of methods of making club work fit in with their program of work with adult farmers.

Strawberries have paid well during the past three or four years and with the slump in cotton, more farmers will plant this crop in the future. For truck in general, however, weather conditions have made it so that the past three seasons have not been satisfactory. Many farmers are planning to shift to snap beans, cucumbers and lettuce, however, instead of planting cotton.

The State. A summary of the work done by all the county farm agents during 1926 shows that there were 83 agents at work during the twelve months. These men conducted extension programs in 1,072 of the 1,506 communities where extension work might properly be conducted. They had 387 local leaders among the young people and 2,059 leaders among adults. There were 227 junior clubs organized and 334 adult clubs. The membership in these two groups of clubs was as follows: 2,808 boys, 1,240 girls, 5,714 men and 3,008 women. A large percentage of the boys and girls and men and women enrolled in these clubs completed the work outlined for them and made reports. The records show that 242 boys have been in club work for four years or more, while 89 girls have also completed four years' work.

In their general activities, farm agents trained 62 demonstration teams. They report that 112 former club members entered college last fall. The agents made 56,023 visits to 22,619 different farms. They also made 1,296 visits to 1,412 different homes. The number of calls which they received about various extension activities amounted to 135,287 at the office and 44,575 over the telephone. The agents wrote 93,276 letters; they made exhibits at 80 community fairs and 80 county fairs, and over 200,000 people attended the various meetings, demonstrations, institutes and short courses conducted under their charge.

In their work with soils, there were 1,115 method demonstrations given and 2,152 result demonstrations started. Many farms completed the demonstrations begun. There were improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer, better care of farm manures, a greater use of limestone and much acreage planted to cover crops for plowing under. Nearly 15,000 different farms adopted some improved practice with soils during the year.

With cereals, including corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, a large number of farms adopted improved practices. The same is true in the growing of legumes and forage crops. Many farms planted improved seed for the first time, many inoculated their seed for the first time and many others secured increased yields per acre. The special demonstrations show that 765 farms adopted improved practices with Irish potatoes; 413 with sweet potatoes; 5,338 with cotton and 4,160 with tobacco.

There was a greater interest also in horticulture, especially with tree fruits, market gardening, home gardens and home grounds. The agents reported that 2,259 farms improved their practices with tree fruits, while 3,972 improved their practices with home gardens.

Better handling of the farm woodlot was noticeable last year. Twenty-five of the agents helped 158 farms to adopt a better forest management program and there were a total of 207 farms which reported improved practices as a result of county agent work.

Insect control also received attention with 990 farms coöperating in control measures. The agents gave a number of methods and result demonstrations on various of these farms.

Improvement with dairy cattle was reported on 8,657 farms, with beef cattle on 105 farms, with swine on 3,463 farms, with sheep on 103 farms and with poultry on 8,630 farms. Twenty poultry associations were organized and several thousand farmers began the feeding of better balanced rations to all classes of livestock for the first time.

In rural engineering, the agents assisted 306 farms in establishing drainage systems; 196 farms installed irrigation systems; about 2,000 built better terraces; 48 put up new dwellings; 35 put in sewage disposal systems; 78 added water system and 91 installed lighting systems according to plans furnished. Many barns, hog houses and poultry houses were remodeled according to suggestions from the agents. There were 4,046 farms that did land clearing on 26,302 acres.

For the first time, 212 farmers kept account books with 156 of these men changing their business practices as a result of keeping the accounts. The agents did much work in advising farmers about leases, helping them to organize credit associations and to assist in marketing. Sixty-five coöperative marketing associations with a total membership of 7,058 members were organized. These associations saved $81,139 on their purchases and made a net profit above all cost of $84,972 on their sales.

Negro Local Agents. The only change in the organization of extension work with Negroes was the throwing of responsibility for club work directly upon the local agents. This eliminated the work in counties where no agents were employed, and while the territory in which club work is being carried on has been reduced, yet better results have been secured in the organized counties. The state agent in charge of Negro extension work visits each local agent twice each year and in addition to discussing the work with him makes visits of investigation to the field demonstrations. Most of the work done by the local agents is through community organization. These organizations are usually called farmers clubs and 130 of them have been organized in 18 counties with 2,184 members.

The local agents are handicapped by lack of office equipment, few of them having any stenographic aid and this has been a detriment to best results. The agents have devoted much attention to soil improvement. The outstanding piece of work during the past year, however, was the growing of gardens as a part of the live-at-home program. This work has been very successful as results have been secured from 1,599 gardens grown by coöperating farmers. The agents also assisted in the better handling of the farm woodlot and the marketing of such material as walnut logs.

In animal husbandry, 129 farmers made improvements in their dairy stock and 135 in their swine. Best results in this work have been secured in the use of pure bred sires in building up flocks and herds.

Rather good results were also secured in rural engineering. A total of 479 farms adopted improved practices including the installation of sewage disposal plants, lighting systems, water works, terracing, and remodeling of farm buildings.

Interest is also increasing in agricultural economics and 760 farmers adopted improved methods in keeping farm accounts.

The local agents have found that coöperation with the rural church is especially effective and they have worked with ministers of their race in carrying to the Negro farmers of North Carolina messages of a better agriculture. There is an increasing number of Negro farmers in North Caroline who are making their farms self-supporting and who are learning to grow crops other than cotton and tobacco. This in itself is one of the healthiest signs of progress and the work will be pushed to a greater extent in 1927.

HOME DEMONSTRATION

The organization of home demonstration work continued with the same number of counties as were organized in 1925. Lack of funds for expansion of the work prevented other counties being added and only 52 counties were organized for work with the white women and girls and six for negroes. The total enrollment of women and girls working with the home agents last year amounted to 29,945 persons. This enrollment included 584 men and 1,162 boys who were interested in home-making projects. These members were organized into 1,300 clubs representing 976 communities, which was an average of nearly 19 communities for each county in the work.

That home demonstration work has proven its value is shown by the fact that nine counties are asking for home agents, but for five years no expansion has been possible due to lack of funds.

Miss Maude E. Wallace, the assistant state home demonstration agent, was on leave of absence from January 1 until November 1 and her work was largely divided between the four district agents.

Clothing. The clothing specialist conducted her work under two main projects including clothing and house furnishing. The work with clothing was largely done by holding 30 schools for local club leaders in 18 counties at which 430 persons were trained. These leaders in turn carried the information back to their individual clubs. In house furnishings the specialist also conducted a number of county-wide schools and prepared a series of lesson sheets which were distributed at each of these schools. A number of methods of presenting this work were tried in nine different counties and it was finally decided that it was best to meet the leaders for one day each two months. This practice was adopted and found efficient.

As a result of the work with clothing, 34 home agents gave this instruction, to 234 women's clubs with an attendance of 4,270 persons. Of these, 2,990 women completed the projects assigned to them. The specialist reached in all 132 communities where 430 individual leaders were trained. The girls' clothing work was done in 46 counties where 7,286 girls were enrolled in 461 clubs.

House furnishing information was given to the women of 39 counties during 1926. Instruction in this subject was given to 4,253 women in 247 clubs.

The reports show that 2,419 women completed projects assigned to them or reported much improvement in different rooms of their homes. With the girls, 14 counties reported work in room improvement and instruction was given to 2,175 girls in 71 clubs. Of this enrollment, 1,421 girls completed their projects or made notable improvements in their rooms.

Among the Negro women, work was done in three counties in house furnishing and in four counties in clothing work. Some instruction was also given to the Negro women of three counties in home management plans.

In carrying forward all of this work, the clothing specialist made 68 different visits to the various home agents.

Nutrition. The nutrition specialist made 53 visits to 29 counties during the year. During these visits 114 demonstrations were attended and 260

MISS MARY THOMAS, Nutrition Specialist.

meetings were held. At these meetings there were 20,596 women and girls. The specialist also visited 26 different women's clubs, ten girls' clubs, four county councils and 11 county federations. Four county training schools for club leaders were held in addition to the short courses and club camps visited. At each of these meetings and visits, talks and detailed plans for better nutrition were given. The specialist took part in the county-wide campaigns and contests in five counties. These different campaigns were held for the purpose of stimulating interest in milk, vegetables and meal planning.

A number of women's clubs were also visited in an effort to call the attention of the women to the nutritional needs of their communities. During the year, the specialist worked out plans of work in food selection and meal planning, and also the preparation of foods. Health habits were

also stressed in the girls' clubs and in a number of cases special attention was given to the need for a hot lunch in the schools. In each case, the specialist emphasized the use of foods that may be produced on the home farm.

Piedmont and Mountain Districts. Fifteen of the 38 counties which make up the Mountain and Piedmont districts had home demonstration agents in 1926. In the Mountain district there were 96 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 1,709. There were 42 women's clubs with an enrollment of 597. In the Piedmont district there were 128 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,992 and 122 women's clubs with an enrollment of 3,714.

There were a number of changes in the personnel of these districts because of transferrals or resignation of the home agents. One agent was given a leave of absence to secure further training.

Outdoor meetings were enjoyed by the club girls last summer.

To assist the home agents in their work, ten county councils of farm women, four county councils of girls and seven county federations were organized. Five counties sent 144 delegates to the meeting of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. Five counties also sent 38 delegates to the district Federation of Women's Clubs.

The average appropriation from the counties for each home agent amounts to $1,615.14. Eleven of the agents have their offices in the county courthouses, and three are located in annex buildings. All of the offices are well equipped, though some of them could be made more attractive. Seven agents have stenographic assistance.

The home agents in these two districts have given first attention to food preparation. Fourteen counties carried forward this project last year. Food preservation was stressed as well as nutrition. There were fourteen counties taking part in each of these two projects. Following foods, clothing came next in importance with more clubs organized in this work than in any

other. Much attention was given to house furnishing in six counties. Six counties have curb markets. Last year 421 members of the clubs sold products to the amount of $34,056.55.

There were ten county-wide campaigns in the district. Eight counties entered the garden contest with Rowan County winning first place for the State and Mecklenburg second. Davidson held a successful milk campaign; Cabarrus a better biscuit campaign, Catawba a campaign to improve school grounds and Transylvania a campaign for better health.

In carrying forward the work this year, the home agent in these districts had the aid of 273 girl leaders and 487 women leaders. Nine agents held 29 meetings for training these leaders. The agents in nine counties trained 41 home demonstration teams to take part in various contests. Most of these teams were among the girls. The health team from Cleveland which won the sweepstakes prize at the State Fair in 1925 was called upon a number of times during 1926 to repeat its demonstration.

While there were many changes in the personnel of agents in the Mountain and Piedmont districts last year, it is believed that the districts now have the finest group of agents that have ever been at work. Two new counties were added and a third county had an agent temporarily.

Central District. There are eleven organized counties in the central district. In these counties during 1926 there were 113 women's clubs with an enrollment of 2,900. There were 107 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,254. There were also eleven county councils and three county federations. Eight of the counties sent delegates to the State Federation of Home Demonsration Clubs and six counties sent delegates to the district Federation of Women's Clubs.

Only four changes in personnel were made in the central district last year. These affected Granville, Lee, Stanly and Wake counties. With the exception of Vance and Rockingham counties, all of the agents in this district have offices in the county courthouses. Seven of these offices are splendidly equipped for demonstration work. The average contribution by the county to the agents' salaries in this district amounts to $1,470.

Special county-wide campaigns were held in eight counties. Kitchen campaigns were conducted in Stanly, Alamance and Richmond; a living room improvement campaign was conducted in Durham; a table setting and service contest was held in Scotland and Richmond, and a home grounds campaign was held in Granville. Vance County observed Better Homes Week and furnished a model apartment. County-wide instruction in nutrition was given in Alamance, Anson and Scotland. In these campaigns, the use of vegetables and milk in the diet was stressed. A special gardening campaign was put on in four counties.

Work with foods, clothing and house furnishings were the major projects carried on by the women and girls of the central district during the year. Every county in the district had work in foods and house furnishings, while nine did work in food preservation. At least five of the counties have splendidly organized curb markets. Poultry work was conducted by the home agents of seven counties, dairy work in four counties and rural engineering in seven counties. The eleven agents trained 307 women and 137 girls to be leaders in their various projects.

The district agent spent several days giving instruction, demonstrating and doing judging work in sections of the State outside of her district.

Tidewater District. There are fourteen organized counties in the tidewater district. Two of the counties have been supplied agents since last year. In this district there are 136 women's clubs with an enrollment of 2,780 and 146 girls' clubs with an enrollment of 2,490. The agents had the help of 550 leaders among the women and 167 leaders among the girls.

There are twelve county councils of farm women and eight girls' councils. There are also 10 federations of farm women and four federations of girls. Eleven of the counties sent 167 delegates to the district meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, while nine counties sent 400 delegates to the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

The reports show that 71 farm women of this district attended the short course at State College and 96 club girls attended the girls' short course. Northampton County won first prize for attendance at the short course for farm women. Pasquotank County in this district won the attendance prize at the short course for boys and girls. Franklin County in this district also won first place for the number of farm women attending the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. There were over 200 women from this county present and a large number of them came to honor the President of the Federation, Mrs. T. H. Dickens, a native of the county.

There were only a few changes in the personnel of the agents during the year and no county was lost because of failure to appropriate by the Commissioners. Carteret and Martin counties were added and Currituck increased its appropriation voluntarily. Seven of the home agents have their offices in the county courthouse and some of the offices are not very well equipped. The average appropriation made by the counties for home agent work in this district amounts to $1,238.15. Until crop conditions are better in this territory, there appears to be no hope for an increase in county appropriations.

The work in this district is well organized. Each agent has a plan of work prepared in advanced. As usual, work in foods, nutrition, house furnishings, home gardens, marketing and arts and crafts led in popularity among the projects undertaken by the club members. One feature is the close and cordial coöperation extended by the county superintendent of schools. Last year, county-wide instruction was given in ten counties with 21 intensive campaigns of various kinds. The agents seek to have at least one county-wide campaign in each county once each year. Eleven of the agents are making use of trained leaders in project teaching and they held 43 schools last year to give this training to 581 such leaders. The home agents of four counties trained 22 different teams to make demonstrations during 1926.

One of the outstanding things noticed in the district last year was the general improvement in the plan of work and the better system of field and office organization.

Eastern District. There are twelve counties organized for home demonstration work in the eastern district. In these counties there are 130 women's clubs with a membership of 3,256. There are 147 girls' clubs with a membership of 4,275 There are 12 county councils for women and seven for

girls; eight county federations for women and six for girls. Six counties sent delegates to the State Federation of home demonstration clubs and 11 counties sent delegates to the district meeting of the State Federation of women's clubs Twelve counties sent 84 representatives to the boys' and girls' short course and 12 counties sent 49 women to the short course for farm women. There were 189 girls who entered college from club work in this district last year.

All of the home agents have very attractive offices in the county courthouses with the exception of the agent in Sampson County who has her office in an annex building. Eight of the agents have an arrangement for a kitchen adjacent to their offices. Much improvement has been noticed in the keeping of office records. The average appropriation made by the counties for the salary of agents amounts to $1,562.79. Each of the 12 agents prepared plans of work at the beginning of the year and all of these plans were carried out reasonably well.

The work has increased so in this district that the agent must limit her lines of activity and handle instruction through groups, depending upon leaders to assist her, thus furthering her efforts throughout the entire county. One of the great accomplishments of this district in 1926 was the development of leadership. The reports show that nine counties had county-wide campaigns last year. Five of these counties put on kitchen campaigns, five had a Better Homes Week, eight put on a campaign for better school lunches, four entered the garden campaign and two had house furnishing campaigns. Meal planning and yard improvement were the other projects undertaken.

Sales at curb markets show that $53,558.46 was taken in by the club women of this district. In five counties the home agents report carlot shipments of poultry amounting to $31,640.92.

Work with Negro Women. There are six counties in North Carolina now organized for work with Negro women and girls. In these six counties there are 59 women's and 59 girls' clubs. Three changes were made in the personnel of the Negro work last year. The total appropriation for salary made by the counties was $2,400. All except one of the agents have offices.

Three county-wide campaigns were held to stress the making of better biscuits, the improving of the kitchens and the growing of better gardens. A State short course was held for Negro girls at which there were 127 representatives from the organized clubs.

A short course attended by the six Negro agents was held November 1 to 5. At this course, instruction was given in foods, house furnishings and clothing. A number of club encampments and round-ups were also held. The district agent attended a conference of extension workers at Tuskegee, Alabama, early in 1926.

The State. Home demonstration work in North Carolina is conducted under a long time plan of work where the agent is assisted by club leaders in the county. Each county makes its selection of subjects after which plans for meetings, visits by specialists, and the holding of leaders' schools are worked out. As a result, the work has been most satisfactory during the past year because ninety-nine per cent of the plans made were carried out. This is a rather remarkable record.

Two of the outstanding events in home demonstration work last year were the State short course for farm women and the short course for club members. Forty-two counties were represented by 180 women at the adult short course and 41 counties were represented by 285 girls at the short course for girl leaders. At both of these courses, the members of the home demonstration staff assisted by the faculty of State College gave intensive training, although time was given for recreation and sightseeing. Special courses of instruction were offered to each student attending.

At the short course for home demonstration agents held at State College in December, there were 47 agents present with three detained at home because of sickness.

Farm women from forty-one counties attended the second short course for women at State College.

In the use of project leaders, 55 counties report the use of 2,373 different local leaders for white people; 42 counties held 191 special training schools for project leaders where 2,560 persons were in attendance.

During the year, a nutrition specialist was added to the staff of the home demonstration division. There was better coöperation with the farm agents, especially in 31 counties and the membership in organized clubs increased by 3,180 members last year. As in the past, some home agents have been released for nine months or a year to complete work for college degrees. This maintains the training of the personnel. The number of project leaders has increased also from 1,886 in 1925, to 2,373 during 1926. The agents have learned the value of having a county council as a consulting and advisory body and last year there were 45 counties which had councils of farm women and 19 counties where there were county councils of girls. These county councils help to develop leadership and to promote all the different lines of work undertaken by the home agent.

In fifty counties, instruction in food preparation was given. This instruction reached 10,097 women in 458 clubs and 7,992 girls in 338 clubs. A large percentage of those enrolled completed the projects assigned. This food preparation is closely linked with meal planning and nutrition and is very interesting to both women and girls. Often the work is presented through the preparation of a single dish, though in some instances the entire meal has been used as a basis. Different combinations of dishes are always stressed as is the use of foods which are raised on North Carolina farms.

Instruction in food preservation was given in 52 counties for the whites and six for the negroes. In this work, 8,510 women in 396 clubs and 4,764 girls in 187 clubs were given the instruction. These women and girls canned 940,210 quarts of vegetables, fruits and meats. This work is based on the needs of the family for an adequate supply of fruits and vegetables during the winter. It plays an important part in handling economically the farm family's food budget. The steam pressure canner is used in canning such products as meats, fish, poultry and those vegetables which contain a high percentage of protein. The hot water method is still in use for general fruits and vegetables. Canned products over North Carolina have been highly standardized.

The agents in 42 counties gave instruction in nutrition last year. This work reached 9,614 women in 409 clubs and 12,019 girls in 357 clubs. The project is presented to the clubs from the standpoint of better health and emphasis is placed on more careful food selection and preparation in an effort to establish better food habits among the people. Malnutrition is thus decreased, high resistance to disease is developed, and the mental and physical efficiency of the club member is increased. Food selection and health habit score cards have been developed to aid in this work and they have created keen interest.

Thirty-seven home agents reported clothing work with women's clubs during the year. Instruction was given to 4,724 women in 266 clubs and of this number 3,301 completed the assigned projects. Fifty counties reported clothing work with girls in which 8,025 club members in 492 clubs were reached. With the Negroes, four counties reported clothing work with 454 women and 739 girls in 63 clubs.

How to manage the home was another important project conducted in 34 different counties. The records show that 4,598 women in 408 clubs and 290 girls in 12 clubs rearranged their kitchens, kept budgets and otherwise organized better home management projects. A number of women put in budgets and kept household accounts for the first time.

Thirty-six of the home agents conducted work in house furnishings with women's clubs during 1926. Instruction was given to 4,589 persons representing 248 clubs and 2,531 completed their projects. House furnishing work with the girls consisted largely of room improvement contests and last year instruction was given to 2,414 girls in 14 clubs. Of this number, 1,421 completed the projects and made notable improvements in their rooms. This was one of the most interesting projects with the girls and hundreds of good stories have been told by the girls of the work that they did during the year.

Home health and sanitation was another important project in 1926. The records show that 3,760 different homes adopted recommended health practices. This was concerned with the use of the health score card, better posture, the prevention of colds, care of the teeth, care of the skin and hair, home nursing and first aid. In 25 counties this health work was coördinated with the State Department of Health. Through the work with women, 287 homes installed better outhouses, 372 homes were screened for the first time, 459 homes adopted methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects, while 2,884 homes reported improved practices in sanitation. Negro women in four counties also received instruction in this work.

The club women of North Carolina also did some work in rural engineering. There were 14 counties where 189 projects were started. In this

Better houses for farm poultry flocks have come as a result of Extension teaching.

work, the women had 14 new dwellings built, 241 remodeled, 87 sewage systems installed, 152 water systems put in, 117 poultry houses built and 933 homes improvd. Most of this work was done in coöperation with the extension farm engineer.

There were 30 counties where work was done in the beautification of home grounds. In this, 2,386 women in 169 clubs took part, while 928 girls in 30 clubs helped to beautify their home grounds. In addition 49 school grounds were planted according to plans suggested by the home agent. There were also 390 homes either painted or whitewashed and 2,845 different homes which made plantings to beautify their grounds.

In the garden contest, 31 counties took part. There were 6,866 women in 325 clubs and 1,223 girls in 741 clubs who carried on garden work under the instruction of the home agents. As stated, Rowan County won first place in this contest with 342 homes completing the project and reporting. Mecklenburg was second and Cumberland third.

Poultry, as usual, was one of the popular projects. There were 30 counties enrolling 3,852 women in 207 poultry groups and 16 counties enrolling 691 girls in 39 groups. The agents held a number of demonstrations where over 135,000 birds were used. The reports show that 595 flock owners culled their birds for the first time and 1,307 owners who began to feed better rations to the poultry for the first time. Another important phase of this poultry production is that the family income in 3,205 homes was aided materially by poultry production. On the whole, better poultry practices were adopted at 3,413 homes.

Attention to the growth in cream shipments from home dairies was not stressed as much last year as formerly. However, this work was given in

The curb markets give a splendid outlet for surplus farm produce.

six counties where 618 women in 53 clubs received the instruction. Most of the dairy work is conducted along with the nutrition and food preparation and is not generally reported as a separate project.

Marketing continues to be one of the leading projects of the home demonstration agents. There are 24 curb markets representing 28 counties. In a number of counties where the towns are not large enough to support a market, parcel post shipments have been started. The sales made on the home markets last year amounted to $259,165. Most of this went to help incease the family income. In addition to these curb market sales, the home agents also encouraged the farm women to contribute to the coöperative carlot shipments sponsored by the Division of Markets. The better trained women are shipping directly from their homes by parcel post. Dressed poultry, broilers and other products are moved by this method. A number of the women are also making coöperative shipments to fill large

orders given by colleges and hotels. Curb markets for Negroes were established in Robeson and Beaufort counties.

Last year the home demonstration division aided in judging and making exhibits at 55 community fairs for white people and nine for negroes. They also aided at 63 county fairs for wihte people and three for negroes. The agents report that these small fairs are steadily improving in quality as well as in quantity of exhibits, and many of the farm women are now judging their products at home before placing them on exhibit. This has improved the quality of material submitted from rural women.

The holding of club encampments has grown to be one of the important activities of the home agents. Last year such encampments were held in 34 counties. There were 1,108 girls and 523 boys attending. An added feature of this encampment work was the holding of ten encampments for adult women. These encampments gave the women a needed vacation and stimulated them by contact with one another. A regular schedule of instruction and recreation is maintained at each camp.

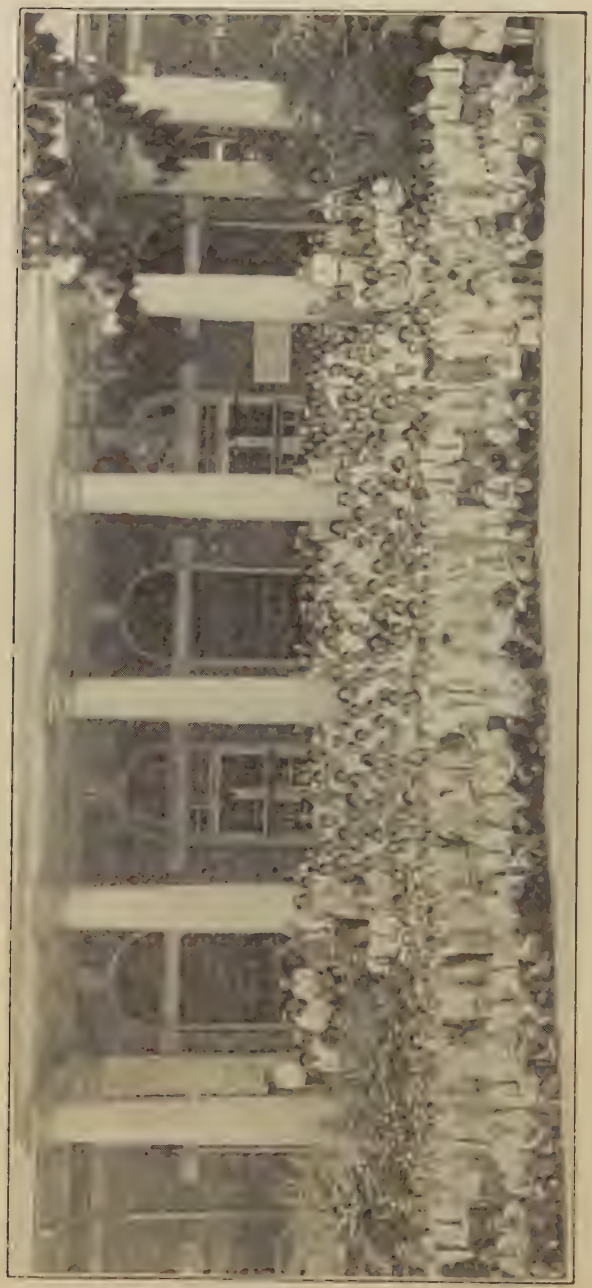
CLUB WORK

Club work, especially among the boys, was decidedly improved last year. This was due largely to the appointment of a club leader on January 1. Previous to that time no one had been charged with that responsibility for a period of eighteen months.

One of the first projects of the new club leader was to select a model county in each district in which organized club work could be conducted as a demonstration. Davidson, Robeson, Polk, and Pasquotank counties were selected. The club leader visited each of these counties and assisted the agent with the promotion and organization of the work. This plan proved to be very efficient. Davidson County could be used as an example. In this county, there were nine organized clubs made up of 136 boys and 252 girls All of the clubs except one had local leaders. In the case of the boys, projects were selected in corn, cotton, calf, pig, poultry, tobacco, garden and potato. At the close of the year 112 club members made reports. The records of 28 club members were not completed and ten failed to complete their projects.

One of the outstanding incidents of club work was the short course for leaders held at State College, July 5 to 11. This was attended by 400 boys and girls. Pasquotank County had the largest number present. A program combining educational and recreational features were given. Each morning was given to instructional work, while the afternoons were devoted to recreational work such as organized play, games, swimming, and sightseeing. Each evening there was a vesper service followed by a social program put on by the club members.

Another interesting feature was the club encampments held in 35 counties and attended by approximately 2,500 boys. These encampments are doing more than any other one thing to promote interest in the club activities, because, in many cases, it gives the young people the only opportunity that



Four hundred club leaders from all sections of North Carolina attended the annual short course

they have to take a summer vacation. It also allows the young folks to meet other boys and girls in the same county.

Twenty counties held rally or achievement days. In Polk, Iredell, and Buncombe counties, there were held club fairs. These fairs were unusually successful and did a lot to show visitors what the boys and girls were doing. Seventy-one per cent of the club members in Polk County made exhibits at their fair.

To represent North Carolina at the training school for club members at Camp Vail in Springfield, Massachusetts, Raymond Watson of Craven County and Miss Rosetta Turner of Rockingham County were selected. These two club members were the most outstanding of any in the State and were given this trip free of charge because of their achievements.

Sam Ediston and his calf at the Iredell Club Fair.

As a result of the work done last year, there were 227 well organized boys' clubs in 54 counties. The number of boys enrolled was 3,864 which was an increase of 61 per cent over the previous year. There is now a growing tendency towards organized clubs. The county agents are showing more interest in club work and the specialists are coöperating to assist with the instruction. This same method will be advocated as a State-wide program for 1927.

DAIRYING

Several important accomplishments were made in dairy extension work during 1926. Records were kept on 2,722 cows in five testing associations comprising 108 herds. The average production of milk, for those cows which were on test as long as nine months, was 6,632 pounds. Of the total number of cows, 279 were found to be unprofitable and were sold to the butcher. Members of the cow-testing associations purchased 800 tons of grain feed coöperatively.

The dairy sire campaign was also important. This campaign began on January 1 and closed on September 1. Thirty-six county agents took an active part and they succeeded in placing 350 pure bred dairy bulls and disposing of 223 grade animals.

Three new creameries were opened last year. These were the Randolph Creamery at Asheboro, the Franklin Creamery at Franklin and the Benson Creamery at Benson. It was found that the production of milk for sale to ice cream factories in Greensboro and Wilson increased 300 gallons per day as a direct result of extension work. The producers received $78 per day for the milk. The sixteen creameries operating in North Carolina last year produced 2,000,000 pounds of butter which was an increase of 19 per cent over 1925. Pender County is now shipping 550 gallons of milk per day to the Wilmington market.

In cheese work, 676,000 pounds of milk was converted into cheese last year. This was an increase of over 16,000 pounds in 1926 as compared to 1925.

The dairy extension specialists held 160 feed schools at various points covering the entire commercial dairy section of the State. The specialists also placed 260 pure bred cows with farmers. This does not include other animals placed through Associations. The dairy specialists find that through the advice of the testers, the dairymen are now lowering their feeding costs and are increasing production by home-mixing their grain feeds. In some cases the dairymen are saving from $6 to $10 per ton.

The dairy sire campaign, to which attention has been called, was said to be one of the most effective campaigns of its kind held over the Nation last year. North Carolina rceived much desirable publicity from this campaign and great interest in pure bred livestock was stimulated as a result. C. W. Tilson of Jackson County won first prize in this contest and was given a free trip to the National Dairy Show. Fine work was also done by C. M. Brickhouse of Lenoir County, W. R. Anderson of Clay County, C. A. Sheffield of Davidson County, A. R. Morrow of Iredell County and J. R. Powell of Bladen County. All of these men attended the dairy show and had part of their expenses paid because of their good records. The district premium was awarded to John W. Goodman of the mountain district who was given a free trip to the National Dairy Show. Those who coöperated to make this campaign possible last season expect to contribute to the work again this year stating that they were greatly pleased with the results secured.

The members of the dairy extension force attended 4,350 meetings last year at which there were 16,941 persons. They paid 247 visits to county agents and 1,630 visits to farmers and dairymen.

The creamery manufacturing specialist was busy assisting creameries, ice cream plants, milk plants, dairymen and others in their manufacturing problems. He found that an average of 45 cents per pound was paid for butterfat by the creameries last year. Approximately 8,350 farms supplied butterfat and these farms received $650,000 for their products. The ice cream industry produced two million gallons of ice cream, using 400,000 gallons of

raw milk from the farm. At 30 cents per gallon, this milk brought $120,000 to about 400 farms in the State. The ice cream industry continues to grow and the product is improving in quality. There are now 32 plants manufacturing commercial ice cream exclusive of confectioners and drug stores. There are twelve milk pasteurizing and distributing plants in North Carolina which handled last year five million gallons of raw milk from about 1,000 farms. The value of this milk at 30 cents a gallon on the farm is $1,500,000. There were also 1,100 dairymen distributing raw milk to urban trade in the amount of 20,000,000 gallons a year. The value of this milk at 50 cents a gallon is $10,000,000.

Western North Carolina is rapidly developing a profitable dairy industry.

There has been a noticeable growth in the dairy industry of Western North Carolina. This has been due to the systematic efforts of the dairy extension specialists working with the county agents in that territory in solving the marketing problems and in the establishment of cream receiving stations, the holding of feed schools, and the better sires campaign.

The dairy extension office began the publication of a printed news letter to dairymen in June, 1926. These news letters have been sent to all the dairymen of the State and in addition to containing timely items of interest to dairymen, they also give the results of cow-testing association work.

SWINE

Extension work with swine continued to be one of the most valuable result demonstrations in the entire organization. Last year 384 feeding demonstrations were begun and 205 were completed. These demonstrations were started in 25 counties; the work was completed, however, in only 17 counties. Complete records were kept on 4,694 head of hogs which made a net profit

of $40,969.95. Had all of the hogs started on test been carried through the feeding program and complete records kept, the net profit would have amounted to over $69,000. The volume of swine work in North Carolina increased materially during 1926 over the total of the preceding years. There was an increase of 75 per cent in completed demonstrations, a gain of 91 per cent in value of hogs in the demonstrations and a gain of 92 per cent in total profits from the work.

The records show that ten county agents having 178 demonstrations involving 4,175 hogs, made a total profit of $26,486.64. These ten agents spent an average of 25.5 days in their hog work. The average profit of each demonstration was $148.80. The agents therefore, made $103 profit per day for each day that they worked with their farmers in handling swine extension work.

Farm Boys are now feeding balanced rations to their pigs.

The system used in this work consists first of taking advantage of the pronounced seasonal price trend and the full feeding of a balanced ration for the maximum production of high quality pork. This pork is made ready for sale at desirable weights per animal when the price is near its crest. The work, therefore, makes necessary the control of breeding dates. A swine feeding demonstration is simply the application of intelligent farm practice to the feeding of hogs. The hogs are weighed at both the beginning and at the end of the feeding period that the results of the feeding may be known. A careful record is kept of all feed given and the feeds are mixed in the proper proportions as shown by experimental work. Last year, hogs under demonstration methods paid $2.06 for each bushel of corn consumed.

In carrying on this work last year, the swine extension specialists made 215 visits to agents, 521 visits to demonstrations and 1,107 visits to various

others interested in swine production and feeding. A total of 77 meetings were attended at which there were 2,416 persons present.

A financial statement of the work done shows that the feeding demonstrations returned a total net profit above all costs of $30,591.73.

POULTRY

Work with poultry was one of the most popular extension projects. During the past year, the two extension specialists visited 668 farms where they gave 865 demonstrations. They also attended 540 meetings where there were 17,239 persons interested in poultry production. The specialists attended five community fairs and 17 other poultry shows. During the year 961 poultry club members exhibited 3,725 birds at different shows and won

Extension workers carry the message of better farming directly to the farm home.

$2,854.35 in premium money. The specialists helped to build 245 new poultry houses and to remodel 130 others. They culled 466 different flocks, held 21 judging contests, made 62 educational exhibits and delivered 639 educational lectures. The total number of new poultry houses built in North Carolina last year as reported by the extension workers and the home and farm agents was 1,463.

Coöperative carlot shipments of poultry continued on the increase in North Carolina and the success of these shipments was due, in a large measure, to the educational work done by extension specialists through a period of years. Wherever one may go over North Carolina at the present time, he will find new poultry houses, and fine farm flocks of standard bred birds, well housed and well fed. The State is beginning to realize on its poultry work and the crop is becoming one of the most valuable of all those grown in the State.

In carrying on their work, the poultry specialists have eight definite projects. These have to do with (1) standardizing the farm flocks, which means one breed to the farm or to the community. (2) Coöperative buying and selling so that higher prices may be obtained for poultry and eggs and supplies may be secured economically. (3) Better feeding so as to increase egg production and to properly fatten poultry for market. In this project, the use of home grown grains and green pasture crops is emphasized. (4) Building standard houses which calls for proper methods of constructing farm poultry houses, commercial houses, brooder and range houses, as well as the setting and brooding coops, blue prints of these houses being furnished on request. (5) Better breeding in which culling, selection and mating of breeding birds is emphasized. Along with this the extension specialists urge the production of early hatched pullets and infertile eggs. (6) Disease control which is conducted in coöperation with the poultry laboratory. This calls for the control of pests and diseases, and better sanitation. (7) Work with fairs in which education features are exhibited. (8) General publicity to increase interest in poultry production.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

A fertile soil means a greater net income for the farmer. It is the best insurance against crop failures and it means the building up of a soil so that a food supply for future generations is guaranteed. In carrying out this work, the extension specialist in agronomy is giving the farmer definite information about the use of fertilizers, lime, manures and legume crops. The county agents have made soil improvement one of their major projects and a feature of the work during 1926 was the large number of successful demonstrations. This was due, first to good seasons and second to a growing interest on the part of both county agents and farmers.

In fertilizers, it is noticed that a number of farmers are beginning to mix fertilizers at home, and others are beginning to use high analyses to supplant lower grades. With lime, farmers are using this material to prevent sand-drown of tobacco and to neutralize soil acidity for the growth of legumes. This latter is especially important in Western North Carolina where red clover is the principal crop. Very few soils will grow red clover until lime has been applied.

Each year sees a larger number of legumes planted as cover crops. In 1926, thirty-nine county agents reported 38,447 acres of spring planted clovers and 118,306 acres of summer legumes. It is estimated that over 100,000 acres of winter cover crops were planted last fall. This is smaller than usual because of the dry fall and the low price of cotton.

The growing of barley has received an added impetus this year. The boom started with a few farmers in Rowan County in 1920 and 800 farmers grew the crop in 1926. The movement has now spread over the Piedmont section and has gone into the mountains and Coastal Plain. The crop produced last year was very valuable in that it provided feed made necessary by the practical failure of the 1925 corn crop. Reports were received

showing where 60 bushels of barley were made per acre when the grain was harvested and four tons per acre when cut for hay.

Crop rotations are growing in popularity. Good results were secured from the soybean variety demonstrations. On the whole, there were 55 crop rotation demonstrations, 24 soil improvement demonstrations, and 11 soybean variety demonstrations conducted in the State last year. The extension agronomist attended 29 meetings at which there were 621 persons present. He made five educational lectures, visited 40 counties and made 253 visits to demonstrations.

PASTURES

Permanent pastures are coming to be recognized in North Carolina as of fundamental importance in the successful and economical production of livestock. Farmers are looking upon pastures with more favor than in the past and there has been an increased number of demands upon the extension specialist for advice and assistance in planning and establishing pastures. Permanent pastures serve a three-fold purpose of producing feed, of using idle land and of conserving soil. The increasing interest in livestock has developed a demand for larger quantities of home grown forage. Demonstrations have shown that this forage can be produced in practically all sections of the State and a large part of it may be grown on lands that are now idle and do not produce any revenue.

In the Coastal Plain region, the mixture of carpet grass, Dallis grass and Lespedeza continues to be the standard for the moist, fine sandy and loamy soils of this section. On the drier and coarser soils, Bermuda grass is used in place of carpet grass. In some cases a seeding of Kentucky Blue grass, red top and white clover on the more fertile of the sandy loam soils will give more winter and early spring grazing than can be produced by the mixtures generally used.

For the Piedmont soils, Kentucky Blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, red top, Dallis grass, tall meadow oat grass, Lespedeza, white and alsike clover are best adapted to the fertile clay and silt loam soils of this section. These grasses and clovers give good permanent pastures in this region. On the less fertile soils, however, Bermuda grass and Lespedeza give about as good results as may be secured with any mixture. Many of the State's leading dairy farmers in the piedmont district find Bermuda grass to be one of their most dependable pasture grasses.

The Mountain region is the natural home of the Kentucky Blue grass and this forms the basis of most of the pasture mixtures used there. On the less elevated areas, however, Blue grass is mixed with timothy, red top, orchard grass, some of the fescues, and white and alsike clovers to make up most of the herbage.

In carrying on the pasture work last year, the extension specialist made trips to 58 counties, worked with 49 county agents, visited 116 demonstrators and attended 53 meetings where there were 4,004 persons present.

TOBACCO

Interest is increasing throughout the State in the better growing of tobacco because of the field demonstrations put out by the extension specialist in tobacco culture in coöperation with county agents and farmers. Demonstrations are placed to show the best fertilizer mixtures suitable for different soils, to indicate the best varieties and the best cultural methods. A number of meetings were held along with these demonstrations to explain the principles of more successful tobacco culture.

As in the past, the farmers have been aided in the handling of their seed beds and in the selection of good seed of suitable varieties. Assistance is given in selecting land, preparing the soil and cultivating the crop. Some work has also been done in harvesting and curing, and in grading and marketing. All of this work has for its object the production of a better quality of leaf without a sacrifice in yield.

Excellent results were secured by these demonstrations last year. In Ashe County, tobacco was introduced for the first time. Over 1,200 farmers cleaned and treated their planting seed in 1926, many growers in 15 counties prepared trap beds to control the flea beetle; over 100,000 tons of magnesium limestone was used in the control of sand-drown and cultural demonstrations by 1,000 farmers showed that there was an increase of $100 per acre in favor of the ridge method over flat cultivation. Better formulas for tobacco have been worked out by actual demonstrations, and many of these formulas have become standard in the counties where they were adopted.

The extension specialist made 100 visits to demonstrations and 205 visits to individual farmers, for the purpose of giving assistance in their tobacco growing problems.

ENTOMOLOGY

Extension work in entomology during 1926 was curtailed some because of the resignation of W. B. Mabee. C. H. Brannon, assistant extension entomologist, took charge of the work on the resignation of Mr. Mabee and devoted most of his time during the year to giving assistance to the fruit growers in the territory around Mount Airy. He was located in this section from March 1 to August 30. However, some trips were made to the cotton and truck regions to determine the extent of insect damage. A minor project consisted of demonstrations in the control of Mexican Bean Beetle which was prevalent in the mountain section during the season.

The exceedingly hot, dry season gave a high degree of natural control and the cotton boll weevil did little damage in North Carolina last year. There were few calls for help and little dusting was done. The cotton flea, however, did some damage in the State for the first time. It is not known now whether this flea will become a permanent cotton pest, but control information was furnished to county agents and growers in the cotton counties. Dusting with sulphur at the rate of from 8 to 10 pounds per acre will control this pest very easily.

The European corn borer apearing in the United States has caused much alarm. Apparently little can be done to stop it and measures were taken to acquaint farmers with control measures in advance.

The Mexican bean beetle is steadily spreading over the State. The pest did tremendous damage during the past year.

The extension entomologist conducted 126 demonstrations during the year, held 56 meetings at which there was an attendance of 2,177 persons.

BEEKEEPING

Many persons are now beginning to depend on beekeeping as their main source of income. Last year, the extension specialist attended 310 meetings and demonstrations where there was a total attendance of 2,480 persons. In addition to this, he made 293 personal visits to beekeepers.

At least ten different lines of work were undertaken by the specialist and assistance was given to farmers in swarm control and management during the honey flow, control of bee diseases, the rearing of queens, the transferring to modern hives, winter care of bees, securing of equipment and harvesting and marketing the crop.

Commercial honey producers are taking great interest in queen rearing and several farmers have become commercial breeders. Last year one farmer of Alamance County sold over 4,000 queens at a price ranging from $1 to $1.50 each. It is believed that the climate and the honey producing plants of North Carolina offer a great opportunity for commercial beekeeping and those who have dropped all other products and are devoting their entire time to this industry are delighted with the results.

It is estimated that 250,000 pounds of honey was produced last year in the southeastern counties adjacent to Wilmington. Six or seven years ago there was hardly a single person in North Carolina who was devoting his entire time to beekeeping. Now there is a large number. The county agents are giving more attention to this project and are receiving many calls for assistance.

HORTICULTURE

A program of horticultural extension was conducted intensively in twenty counties of the State last year. Four of these counties were without farm agents which made the work more difficult. As in the past, extension work has been concerned with orchard management, with the development of interest in small fruits and in the growing of vegetables both in the home garden and commercially.

In the mountain territory, demonstrations are placed with orchard owners and are conducted for four or five years until the orchardist is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of management. The extension horticulturist in this section began 43 result demonstrations in 1926. He had 38 under way already and had carried over 52 from 1925. At the present time, there are 90 actual demonstrations with apples under way. In ad-

dition, 139 other farms have adopted some phase of orchard management with apple trees. The work with peaches in this section has not been so extensive due to the smaller number of peach orchards. However, there are 19 demonstrations under way with peaches in this territory and there are 59 other farms on which some phase of better management is being conducted. The extension specialist in this territory held orchard schools and orchard tours which have been very profitable in teaching better facts about the work.

No first class fruit grower now neglects to prune his trees, and he attends demonstrations to learn modern methods.

Another important feature of extension work with horticulture in the mountain territory has been the demonstration in seed selection of Irish potatoes. Six such demonstrations were made in that section last year and nine meetings were held at which 425 Irish potato growers were present.

In the lower piedmont and coastal plain section, orchard work has consisted largely of pruning demonstrations, the application of P-Benzene for borer control, fruit thinning demonstrations and various orchard meetings. Ninety-two pruning demonstrations were made during the year at which 491 persons were present. Twenty-one demonstrations in the application of P-Benzene were made, one demonstration in thinning fruit and two orchard meetings were held.

Considerable time was given to garden work, with 11 meetings held on this project at which there were 503 garden growers. There were 3,320 individual entrants from 27 counties in the first state-wide garden contest which closed last year. Of this number, 750 of the contestants turned in final reports.

The extension horticulturists in both sections of the State have devoted much of their time to general work with the various horticultural crops. The production, harvesting and storage of sweet potatoes has been one of

Over two hundred strong attended the first Fruit Growers School at North Wilkesboro in January, 1926.

these major projects. Last year for instance, reports show that by the assistance of the county agents 183 sweet potato storage houses with a total capacity of 287,400 bushels were erected in 33 counties. The average capacity of each house was 1,570 bushels.

The department began the publication of an extension fruit letter last year and approximately 1,250 copies of this publication are mailed out each month. A mimeographed sheet containing monthly garden notes was also begun to supply information to those entered in the garden contest. This mailing list now includes approximately 2,250 names.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in the control of plant diseases was concerned mainly with work in orchard diseases, the control of cowpea and cotton wilt, the

Wilt resistant varieties of cotton pay well in fields like this.

control of tomato wilt and the control of tobacco diseases. A series of 15 meetings was held in several of the Piedmont counties where 175 fruit growers were given information about how to reduce losses from fruit rots and surface blemishes attacking apples and peaches. Following these meetings, timely spray notes were sent to the interested orchardists and it is known that 25 growers followed these recommendations in detail. Some of the growers living near the Charlotte and Winston-Salem markets were able to sell their fruit at good profits as a result of this treatment.

The fungus wilts of cowpeas and cotton found on the sandier soils of North Carolina have been found to reduce yields 50 per cent or more. These fusarial wilts can only be prevented by the use of resistant varieties and as a result of extension work last year, more than 2,500 acres of land were planted to wilt-resistant cowpeas. Planting of wilt-resistant cotton was done

on several hundred acres and both classes of growers were well pleased with the results they secured.

Seed of wilt-resistant strains of tomatoes were grown at the Coastal Plain Station near Willard and have been distributed on request to gardeners of North Carolina. Reports from several hundreds of gardens indicate that favorable results were secured.

With tobacco, the extension pathologist has coöperated with the county agents in promoting disease control measures. This has involved seed treatment, sanitary measures and crop rotations. The pathologist held eight meetings on this subject where 302 tobacco growers were present. Seed treatment has now become a common practice throughout a large part of the tobacco growing area.

In addition to these specific projects, the pathologist has given some attention to other projects such as wheat smut prevention, examination of plant diseases and inquiries relative to plant disease control. Last year the new copper carbonate dust treatment for seed wheat was promoted for the first time and excellent results were obtained from its use.

ENGINEERING

Pyrotol Work. One of the important phases of extension work in agricultural engineering had to do with the safe use of explosives on the farm. This was followed by the promotion of the use of explosives and the extension engineer held a number of demonstrations in the use of pyrotol. These demonstrations taught safe methods and the practice of having lands improved with cheap government explosive.

Drainage and terracing also received some attention. The agricultural engineer in charge of pyrotol distribution did most of his work last year in 36 counties where he held 84 demonstrations. There was a total attendance at his meetings and demonstrations of 2,558 persons. Surveys and maps for drainage systems were made on four farms where 200 acres were drained. Personal service was also given to 13 farmers in 12 counties where the combined area for draining amounted to 500 acres. One drainage demonstration was held with excellent attendance of farmers and vocational students. The engineer located 35,300 feet of terraces on 13 farms in 8 counties. There were held two terracing demonstrations and two terracing schools. The terracing school was a new feature and was designed for the purpose of training individual farmers to build their own terraces and to engage in commercial terracing for neighbors.

The extension engineer also made surveys for hydraulic rams, home water systems, farm buildings, and the construction of dams. A study of land clearing with pyrotol was made at the Coastal Plain Station.

General. The work of this division is gradually growing. For a time it was little known, but last year there were calls for assistance from 89 of the 100 counties in North Carolina. In so far as the work of the extension engineer is concerned, it has to do with making and supplying farm building plans, water supplies, water power, tile drainage, terracing and irrigation.

The division now has 132 special plans for farm buildings including plans for concrete construction and silo work. Thirty-five of these plans were

made purposely to fit some particular condition and 97 were applicable to all parts of the State. During the year 4 special plans and 21 stock plans were added to the supply on hand making a total of 157 plans now available.

Because of the large demand for poultry and brooder house plans, cuts were made of five of the most popular ones and a bulletin on construction was prepared in coöperation with the poultry department.

During the past year 2,000 plans were mailed out to farmers in North Carolina and about 100 plans were mailed to other states. The record shows that 700 different plans were furnished the poultry office to be mailed out by them and 200 plans were furnished to the swine office to be mailed from that office. This made a total of 3,000 building plans furnished and distributed by the office.

Terracing Schools were begun as a new extension project last year.

The building of dairy barns has been an important extension project this year and calls for much special attention. The mere mailing of plans does not give all the coöperation wanted and needed by the dairymen and often times it is necessary to visit the prospective builder and confer with him about his project. Twelve farmers were given assistance in building concrete silos. The tendency now seems to be for more permanent construction and there is a growth in the building of concrete and hollow tile silos. This silo work was of great value last year in that it aided many farmers to save their corn crop.

There has been an increased demand for home water supplies. This has been due partly to the kitchen campaigns conducted by the home agents and the extension engineer visited more than 100 homes advising as to the water supply and sewerage problems. The demand for hydraulic rams has also increased and last year 70 sites were surveyed where 26 rams were immediately installed. Ten water power surveys were made. In some cases the surveys resulted in preventing the installation of power plants which

would have resulted in failure. A few have been installed, but, in general, the great cost of establishing the water power has held back the development in this work. The extension engineer has found an increased interest in irrigation, both surface and overhead. The overhead has been most popular, especially with truck growers.

During the year, the engineer made 93 visits to county agents in 45 counties and made personal visits to 300 farmers where he helped them with their problems. A total of 14 meetings with an attendance of 298 persons were held. There were 124 actual demonstrations given showing how to construct farm buildings, put in water supplies, run terraces, build silos and establish water power plants.

The farm woodlot has assumed a place of importance in the opinion of the owners.

FORESTRY

Intensive work in farm forestry was begun by the extension service last year with the appointment of R. W. Graeber as extension forester. This work was begun first by the examination of farm woodlots so as to locate areas for demonstrations in better management. The second attempt was to establish demonstrations showing better methods of thinning with various types and ages of timber. Work was then done in timber estimating so that farmers could know the value of their timber. In addition to these three projects, the extension forester began an extension program of meetings, lectures, boys' club work, exhibits and general publicity. This new phase of extension work has been well received by county agents and farmers and a number of definite demonstrations have been started.

Forty-eight counties were visited last year and one or more meetings or demonstrations were held in each county. The forester made 162 visits to the county agents, 163 visits to demonstrations and held 119 meetings

at the demonstrations with an attendance of 1,406 persons. Much time was also spent at county fairs, farmers' picnics and other gatherings. The extension forester held 91 method demonstrations in thinning and management; he held 30 result demonstrations in this same work and 28 method demonstrations in the estimating of timber. He also made 99 woodland examinations for the purpose of giving information to the owner.

The greatest effort, however, was in the thinning and management of timber lands. Through this work the forester was able to show farmers the possibilities in the growing of timber and to convince them that it was possible to make periodical harvests of their timber crop. It was found that these thinning demonstrations attracted as much interest as anything that could be done.

Much standing timber is sold in North Carolina with a large percentage sold for lump sums and in most instances the timber owner has no idea of the amount of timber in the tract. Incidents have been known where farmers have sold their timber for one-third to one-half of its actual value at market prices. This alone shows the need for more demonstrations in estimating timber.

The extension forester tried to familiarize himself with the demand for products from farm woodlots and visited a number of wood-using industries. The forester continues to coöperate with the Department of Agriculture in the marketing of timber and with the State Forester in timber protection. While this work is still in its infancy, it is attracting much attention and is being used more and more by farmers as they become familiar with its value.

THE OUTLOOK

Report after report from the extension specialists, from the supervisory agents and the county agents close with a note of hopefulness and enthusiasm. A feeling seems to be shared that the workers came more nearly fulfilling their job last year than ever before. With such a feeling they have entered the new year. At the extension conference, where plans were made for 1927, there was, despite the general unfavorable outlook for agriculture, a fine spirit of confidence and determination. The workers returned to their respective fields ready and eager to serve with definite plans for improving the agriculture of the State. There was no lagging, no apparent discouragement—such is the outlook.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
Administration	$ 26,020.02	$ 22,304.26	$ 375.43	$ 3,340.33	$
Publications	10,753.00	10,753.00			
County Agents' Work	307,308.43	149,432.40	96,467.86	155.66	61,252.51
Home Demonstration Work	141,841.93	25,401.78	60,056.11	204.51	56,179.53
Specialist Club Work	2,180.14	2,180.14			
Clothing Specialist	3,693.64	3,693.64			
Agronomy	14,896.66		14,798.56	98.10	
Animal Industry	25,207.03		25,160.07	46.96	
Entomology	8,759.44		8,716.09	43.35	
Farm Engineering	3,801.47		3,660.26	141.21	
Horticulture	8,440.13	8,144.69		295.44	
Plant Diseases	3,718.70	3,718.70			
Nutrition	1,727.45	1,727.45			
Poultry	8,126.55		8,121.68	4.87	
Visual Instruction	446.04			446.04	
Boll-Weevil Campaign	9,119.88			9,119.88	
Total Expenditures	$ 576,040.51	$ 227,356.06	$ 217,356.06	$ 13,896.35	$ 117,432.04

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1925-26

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
Dr.					
To Balance on Hand	$	$	$	$	$
Receipts for 1925-26	576,040.51	227,356.06	217,356.06	13,896.35	117,432.04
Cr.					
PERSONAL SERVICES—SALARIES:					
Director and Assistant Director	4,400.00	4,400.00			
State Supervising agents	37,076.99	31,512.50	5,564.49		
State-wide subject matter agents	60,245.02	13,691.65	40,028.03	6,525.34	
County extention agents	336,044.25	75,174.54	143,437.67		117,432.04
Clerical and other nonscientific	35,635.32	29,705.33	5,929.99		
LABOR:					
Annually and monthly	374.40	374.40			
Daily and hourly	627.69	437.71	162.73	27.25	
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:					
Stationery and office supplies	3,899.10	3,184.13	685.61	29.36	
Other	1,795.44	1,354.14	330.91	110.39	
COMMUNICATION SERVICE:					
Telegraph and telephone	1,153.92	926.38	204.89	22.65	
Postage	1,215.58	631.58	581.23	2.77	
TRAVEL EXPENSES:					
Director and assistant director	701.30	701.30			
State supervising agents	10,497.83	8,237.60	2,260.23		
State-wide subject matter agents	22,760.32	4,793.17	13,746.75	4,220.40	
County extention agents	47,256.02	43,725.04	3,454.68	76.30	

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1925-26—*Continued*

	Total	Smith-Lever		College and State	County
		Federal	State		
TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS (service):					
Freight	$ 141.65	$ 36.25	$ 69.69	$ 35.71	$
Express	312.19	268.26	28.40	15.53	
Printing, binding and cuts for publications	5,830.50	5,830.50			
Furnishing heat, light, power, water and electricity (service)	1,279.32	168.65		1,110.67	
EQUIPMENT:					
Furniture and fixtures	2,010.22	1,677.55	142.27	190.40	
Library	130.82	103.59	27.23		
Scientific	201.46	87.10	114.36		
Other equipment, vehicles, livestock, tools, machinery, etc.	89.70	28.75	60.95		
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Rent of buildings	825.00	300.00	525.00		
Laundry service	6.89	5.94	.95		
Not elsewhere classified	1,529.58			1,529.58	
Total	$ 576,040.51	$ 227,356.06	$ 217,356.06	$ 13,896.35	$ 117,432.04

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK

	Salaries	Labor	Supplies	Communication	Travel	Freight and Express	Printing, Binding, etc.	Equipment	Heat, Lights and Power	laneous	Total
Administration	$ 16,577.00	$ 847.89	$1,828.90	$ 712.56	$1,631.54	$ 110.94	$	$1,501.48	$1,279.32	1,530.39	$ 26,020.02
Publications	4,325.00	13.00	325.42	89.88		169.20	5,830.50				10,753.00
County Agents' Work	253,719.52	5.70	1,866.90	363.19	50,139.30	41.51		362.31		810.00	307,308.43
Home Demonstration Work	132,836.72	13.25	372.78	510.65	7,828.74	15.61		243.10		21.08	141,841.93
Club Work	1,350.00	14.40	29.07		786.67						2,180.14
Clothing	3,000.00		52.36		641.28						3,693.64
Agronomy	11,544.73	18.45	324.07	182.76	2,748.06	73.59		5.00			14,896.66
Animal Industry	18,739.55	12.60	330.78	224.32	5,859.09	20.28		20.41			25,207.03
Entomology	6,223.33		105.42	69.07	2,247.76	7.50		106.36			8,759.44
Farm Engineering	2,430.41	76.80	118.39	25.00	973.53	2.00		175.34			3,801.47
Horticulture	5,980.93		143.08	116.75	2,199.37						8,440.13
Plant Pathology	3,073.33		28.91	17.64	597.40	1.42					3,718.70
Nutrition	1,500.00				227.45						1,727.45
Poultry	5,825.00		151.43	50.00	2,070.13	11.79		18.20			8,126.55
Visual Instruction	400.00				46.04						446.04
Boll-Weevil	5,876.06		17.03	7.68	3,219.11						9,119.88
Total	$473,401.58	$1,002.09	$5,694.54	$2,369.50	$81,215.47	$ 453.84	$5,830.50	$2,432.20	$1,279.32	$2,361.47	$ 576,040.51